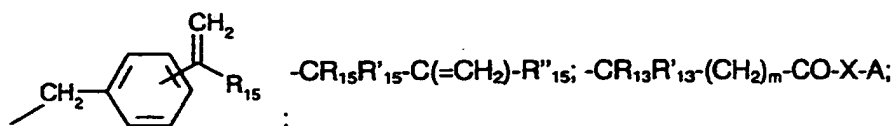
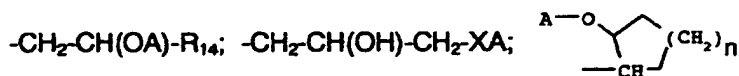


$R_1$  is  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkyl;  $C_5$ - $C_{12}$ cycloalkyl;  $C_3$ - $C_{12}$ alkenyl; phenyl;  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkyl which is substituted by phenyl, OH,  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkoxy,  $C_5$ - $C_{12}$ cycloalkoxy,  $C_3$ - $C_{18}$ alkenyloxy, halogen,  $-COOH$ ,  $-COOR_4$ ,  $-O-CO-R_5$ ,  $-O-CO-O-R_6$ ,  $-CO-NH_2$ ,  $-CO-NHR_7$ ,  $-CO-N(R_7)(R_8)$ , CN,  $NH_2$ ,  $NHR_7$ ,  $-N(R_7)(R_8)$ ,  $-NH-CO-R_5$ , phenoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkyl-substituted phenoxy, phenyl- $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkoxy, bornyloxy, norborn-2-yloxy, norbornyl-2-methoxy, norborn-5-ene-2-methoxy, adamantyloxy;  $C_5$ - $C_{12}$ cycloalkyl which is substituted by OH,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_6$ alkenyl and/or  $-O-CO-R_5$ ; glycidyl;  $-CO-R_9$  or  $-SO_2-R_{10}$ ; or  $R_1$  is  $C_3$ - $C_{50}$ alkyl which is interrupted by one or more oxygen atoms and/or is substituted by OH, phenoxy or  $C_7$ - $C_{18}$ alkylphenoxy; or  $R_1$  is one of the definitions -A;  $-CH_2-CH(XA)-CH_2-O-R_{12}$ ;  $-CR_{13}R'_{13}-(CH_2)_m-X-A$ ;



$-CR_{13}R'_{13}-(CH_2)_m-CO-O-CR_{15}R'_{15}-C(=CH_2)-R''_{15}$  or  $-CO-O-CR_{15}R'_{15}-C(=CH_2)-R''_{15}$ , where A is  $-CO-CR_{16}=CH-R_{17}$ ; the radicals

$R_2$  are  $C_6$ - $C_{18}$ alkyl;  $C_2$ - $C_6$ alkenyl; phenyl;  $-O-R_3$  or  $-NH-CO-R_5$  and the radicals

$R_3$  independently of one another embrace the definitions given for  $R_1$ ;

$R_4$  is  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkyl;  $C_3$ - $C_{18}$ alkenyl; phenyl;  $C_7$ - $C_{11}$ phenylalkyl;  $C_5$ - $C_{12}$ cycloalkyl; or is  $C_3$ - $C_{50}$ alkyl, which is interrupted by one or more  $-O-$ ,  $-NH-$ ,  $-NR_7$ ,  $-S-$  and can be substituted by OH, phenoxy or  $C_7$ - $C_{18}$ alkylphenoxy;

$R_5$  is H;  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkyl;  $C_2$ - $C_{18}$ alkenyl;  $C_5$ - $C_{12}$ cycloalkyl; phenyl;  $C_7$ - $C_{11}$ phenylalkyl; norborn-2-yl; norborn-5-en-2-yl; adamantyl;

$R_6$  is H;  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkyl;  $C_3$ - $C_{18}$ alkenyl; phenyl;  $C_7$ - $C_{11}$ phenylalkyl;  $C_5$ - $C_{12}$ cycloalkyl;

$R_7$  and  $R_8$  independently of one another are  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ alkyl;  $C_3$ - $C_{12}$ alkoxyalkyl;  $C_4$ - $C_{16}$ dialkylaminoalkyl; or are  $C_5$ - $C_{12}$ cycloalkyl; or together are  $C_3$ - $C_9$ alkylene,  $C_3$ - $C_9$ oxaalkylene or  $C_3$ - $C_9$ azaalkylene;

$R_9$  is  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkyl;  $C_2$ - $C_{18}$ alkenyl; phenyl;  $C_5$ - $C_{12}$ cycloalkyl;  $C_7$ - $C_{11}$ phenylalkyl; norborn-2-yl; norborn-5-en-2-yl; adamantyl;

$R_{10}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_{12}$ alkyl; phenyl; naphthyl or  $C_7$ - $C_{14}$ alkylphenyl; the radicals

$R_{11}$  independently of one another are H;  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkyl; or  $C_7$ - $C_{11}$ phenylalkyl;

$R_{12}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkyl;  $C_3$ - $C_{18}$ alkenyl; phenyl; phenyl which is substituted by one to three  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkoxy,  $C_3$ - $C_8$ alkenoxy, halogen or trifluoromethyl; or is  $C_7$ - $C_{11}$ phenylalkyl;  $C_5$ - $C_{12}$ cycloalkyl; 1-adamantyl; 2-adamantyl; norbornyl;

norbornane-2-methyl-; -CO-R<sub>5</sub>; or is C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>50</sub>alkyl which is interrupted by one or more -O-, -NH-, -NR<sub>7</sub>-, -S- and can be substituted by OH, phenoxy or C<sub>7</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alkylphenoxy;

R<sub>13</sub> and R'<sub>13</sub> independently of one another are H; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alkyl; phenyl;

R<sub>14</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alkyl; C<sub>3</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>alkoxyalkyl; phenyl; phenyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl;

R<sub>15</sub>, R'<sub>15</sub> and R''<sub>15</sub> independently of one another are H or CH<sub>3</sub>;

R<sub>16</sub> is H; -CH<sub>2</sub>-COO-R<sub>4</sub>; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl; or CN;

R<sub>17</sub> is H; -COOR<sub>4</sub>; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>17</sub>alkyl; or phenyl;

X is -NH-; -NR<sub>7</sub>-; -O-; -NH-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>p</sub>-NH-; or -O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>q</sub>-NH-;

and the indices

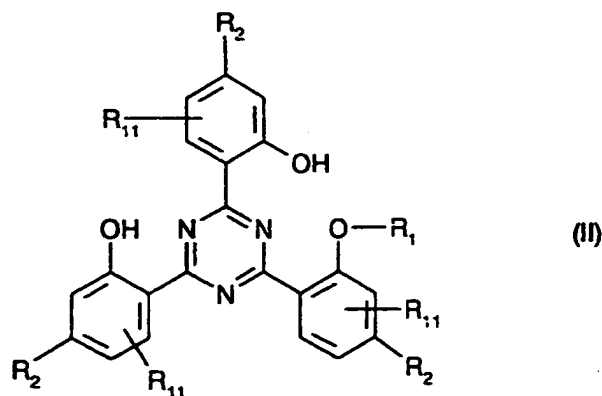
m is a number 0-19;

n is a number 1-8;

p is a number 0-4; and

q is a number 2-4.

3. A compound according to claim 1 of the formula II

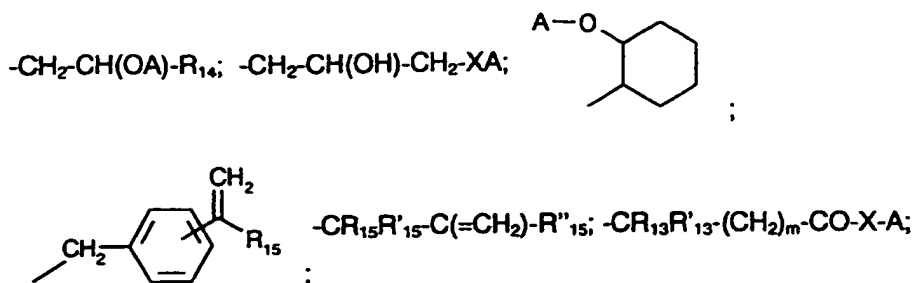


in which R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> and R<sub>11</sub> are as defined for formula I.

4. A compound of the formula II according to claim 3, in which

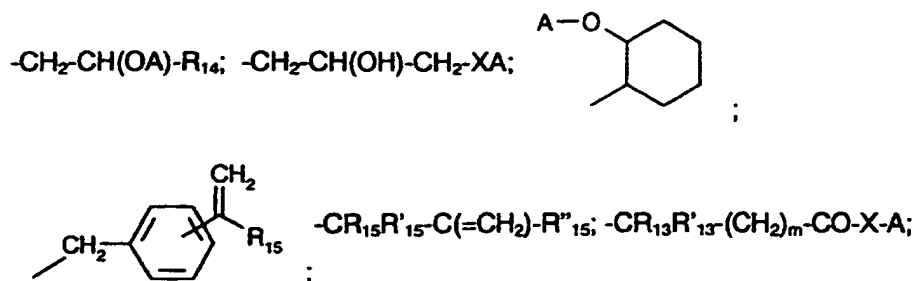
R<sub>1</sub> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alkyl; C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>cycloalkyl; phenyl; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alkyl which is substituted by phenyl, OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alkoxy, C<sub>5</sub>-C<sub>12</sub>cycloalkoxy, -COOH, -COOR<sub>4</sub>, -O-CO-R<sub>5</sub>, phenyl-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkoxy; or is cyclohexyl which is substituted by OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>alkyl, C<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkenyl and/or -O-CO-R<sub>5</sub>;

or R<sub>1</sub> is one of the definitions -A; -CH<sub>2</sub>-CH(XA)-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-R<sub>12</sub>; -CR<sub>13</sub>R'<sub>13</sub>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>X-A;



glycidyl;  $-\text{CR}_{13}\text{R}'_{13}\text{-(CH}_2\text{)}_m\text{-CO-O-CR}_{15}\text{R}'_{15}\text{-C(=CH}_2\text{)-R}''_{15}$  or  $-\text{CO-O-CR}_{15}\text{R}'_{15}\text{-C(=CH}_2\text{)-R}''_{15}$ , where A is  $-\text{CO-CR}_{16}=\text{CH-R}_{17}$ ; the radicals  $\text{R}_2$  are  $-\text{O-R}_3$  or  $-\text{NH-CO-R}_5$  and the radicals  $\text{R}_3$  independently of one another embrace the definitions given for  $\text{R}_1$ ;  $\text{R}_4$  is  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{18}$ alkyl;  $\text{C}_7\text{-C}_{11}$ phenylalkyl; cyclohexyl; or  $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_{50}$ alkyl which is interrupted by  $-\text{O}-$  and can be substituted by OH, phenoxy or  $\text{C}_7\text{-C}_{18}$ alkylphenoxy;  $\text{R}_5$  is  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{18}$ alkyl; cyclohexyl; phenyl;  $\text{C}_7\text{-C}_{11}$ phenylalkyl;  $\text{R}_7$  is  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{12}$ alkyl or cyclohexyl;  $\text{R}_{11}$  is H;  $\text{R}_{12}$  is  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{18}$ alkyl; phenyl;  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_8$ alkyl- or  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_8$ alkoxy-substituted phenyl;  $\text{C}_7\text{-C}_{11}$ phenylalkyl;  $\text{C}_5\text{-C}_{12}$ cycloalkyl;  $-\text{CO-R}_5$ ; or is  $\text{C}_3\text{-C}_{50}$ alkyl which is interrupted by  $-\text{O}-$  and can be substituted by OH, phenoxy or  $\text{C}_7\text{-C}_{18}$ alkylphenoxy;  $\text{R}_{13}$  is H;  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{18}$ alkyl; phenyl;  $\text{R}'_{13}$  is H;  $\text{R}_{14}$  is  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{18}$ alkyl; phenyl; phenyl- $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ alkyl;  $\text{R}_{15}$ ,  $\text{R}'_{15}$  and  $\text{R}''_{15}$  independently of one another are H or  $\text{CH}_3$ ;  $\text{R}_{16}$  is H;  $-\text{CH}_2\text{-COO-R}_4$ ;  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ alkyl; or CN;  $\text{R}_{17}$  is H;  $-\text{COOR}_4$ ;  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{17}$ alkyl; or phenyl; X is  $-\text{NH}-$ ;  $-\text{NR}_7-$ ; or  $-\text{O}-$ ; and m is a number 0-19.

5. A compound of the formula II according to claim 3, in which  $\text{R}_1$  is  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{18}$ alkyl;  $\text{C}_5\text{-C}_{12}$ cycloalkyl;  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{18}$ alkyl which is substituted by phenyl, OH,  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{18}$ alkoxy,  $-\text{COOR}_4$ ,  $-\text{O-CO-R}_5$ ; or cyclohexyl which is substituted by OH,  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_4$ alkyl,  $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_6$ alkenyl; or  $\text{R}_1$  is one of the definitions -A;  $-\text{CH}_2\text{-CH(XA)-CH}_2\text{-O-R}_{12}$ ;  $-\text{CR}_{13}\text{R}'_{13}\text{-(CH}_2\text{)}_m\text{-X-A}$ ;



glycidyl;  $-\text{CR}_{13}\text{R}'_{13}(\text{CH}_2)_m-\text{CO-O-CR}_{15}\text{R}'_{15}-\text{C}(=\text{CH}_2)-\text{R}''_{15}$  or  
 $-\text{CO-O-CR}_{15}\text{R}'_{15}-\text{C}(=\text{CH}_2)-\text{R}''_{15}$ ; where A is  $-\text{CO-CR}_{16}=\text{CH-R}_{17}$ ; the radicals

$\text{R}_2$  are  $-\text{O-R}_3$  or  $-\text{NH-CO-R}_5$  and the radicals

$\text{R}_3$  independently of one another embrace the definitions given for  $\text{R}_1$ ;

$\text{R}_4$  is  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{18}$ alkyl;  $\text{C}_7\text{-C}_{11}$ phenylalkyl or cyclohexyl;

$\text{R}_5$  is  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{18}$ alkyl;

$\text{R}_{11}$  is H;

$\text{R}_{12}$  is  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{18}$ alkyl;  $\text{C}_7\text{-C}_{11}$ phenylalkyl;  $\text{C}_5\text{-C}_{12}$ cycloalkyl;  $-\text{CO-R}_6$ ;

$\text{R}_{13}$  is H or  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{18}$ alkyl;

$\text{R}'_{13}$  is H;

$\text{R}_{14}$  is  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{18}$ alkyl;

$\text{R}_{15}$ ,  $\text{R}'_{15}$ ,  $\text{R}''_{15}$ ,  $\text{R}_{16}$  and  $\text{R}_{17}$  independently of one another are H or  $\text{CH}_3$ ;

X is  $-\text{O}-$ ;

and m is a number 0-19.

6. A compound of the formula II according to claim 3, in which

$\text{R}_2$  is  $-\text{OR}_3$ ,

$\text{R}_1$  and  $\text{R}_3$  independently of one another are  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{18}$ alkyl; or are  $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_6$ alkyl which is substituted by OH,  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_{18}$ alkoxy and/or  $-\text{COOR}_4$ ; or are  $\text{CH}_2\text{COOR}_4$ ; or are cyclohexyl which is unsubstituted or substituted by OH and/or  $\text{C}_2\text{-C}_3$ alkenyl; and

$\text{R}_4$  is  $\text{C}_1\text{-C}_6$ alkyl; and

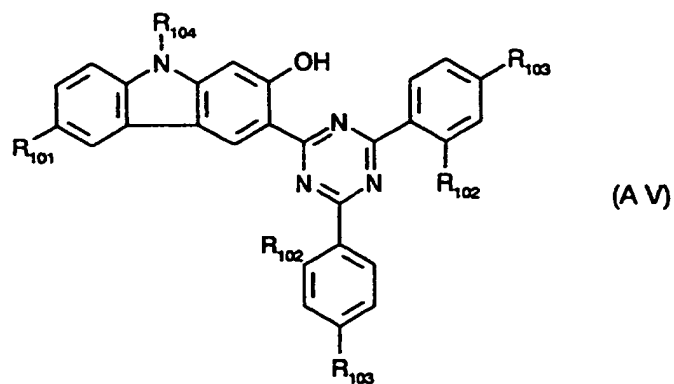
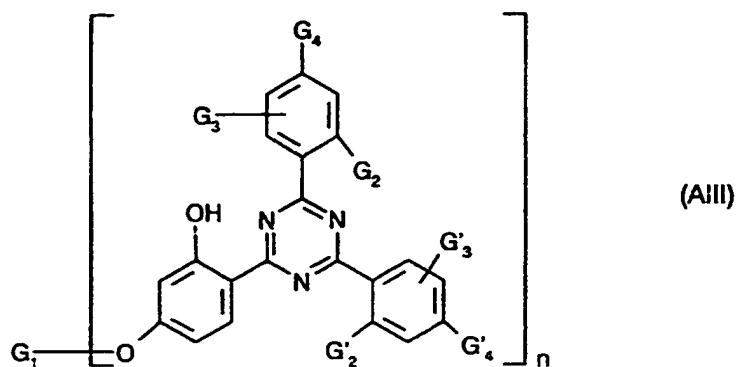
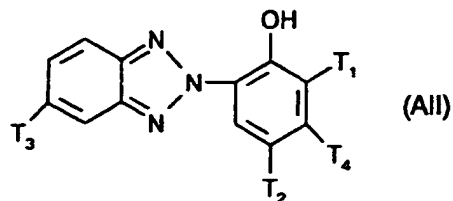
$\text{R}_{11}$  is hydrogen.

7. A composition comprising A) an organic material which is sensitive to damage by light, oxygen and/or heat and B) as stabilizer at least one compound of the formula I according to claim 1.

8. A composition according to claim 7, in which component A) is a synthetic organic polymer or a recording material or human or animal skin or hair.
9. A composition according to claim 7 comprising in addition to components A) and B) further customary additives.
10. A composition according to claim 7 comprising from 0.01 to 10% by weight of component B) based on the weight of the composition.
11. A composition according to claim 7, in which component A) is a recording material comprising, on a base, at least one layer which comprises component B).
12. A composition according to claim 11, in which the recording material is a colour photographic material comprising, on a base, at least one light-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer and, if desired, an interlayer and/or a protective layer, at least one of these layers comprising component B).
13. A composition according to claim 12 comprising, on a base, at least one each of a red-sensitive and a green-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer, separated by an interlayer, the interlayer comprising at least one compound in accordance with component B).
14. A composition according to claim 12 comprising, on a base, at least one each of a red-sensitive, a green-sensitive and a blue-sensitive silver halide emulsion layer and at least 2 interlayers, between the said layers, and a protective layer, a compound of component B) being present in at least one layer above the green-sensitive layer, and the silver halide emulsion layers comprising a dark-storage stabilizer and/or light stabilizer.
15. A composition according to claim 12 comprising component B) in an amount of from 0.001 to 10 g per m<sup>2</sup>.
16. A composition according to claim 12 comprising in at least one of the layers in addition a conventional UV absorber from the class of the

2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)benzotriazoles and/or of the 2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazines.

17. A composition according to claim 16 comprising one or more conventional UV absorbers of the formulae AII, AIII and/or AV



where, in formula A II,

T<sub>1</sub> and T<sub>2</sub> independently of one another are hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, alkyl substituted by COOT<sub>s</sub>, alkoxy, aryloxy, hydroxyl, aralkyl, aryl or acyloxy, where T<sub>s</sub> is alkyl or alkyl interrupted by one or more O;

T<sub>3</sub> is hydrogen, halogen, alkyl, alkoxy, aryloxy, acyloxy; -CF<sub>3</sub>, phenyl, -S-T<sub>6</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>-T<sub>6</sub>; and

T<sub>4</sub> is hydrogen, hydroxyl, alkoxy, aryloxy or acyloxy or a group of one of the formulae -OCH<sub>2</sub>CH(OT<sub>8</sub>)-CH<sub>2</sub>-O-T<sub>7</sub> or -OCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>-O-CO-T<sub>7</sub>;

T<sub>6</sub> is alkyl or aryl;

T<sub>7</sub> is alkyl or aryl;

T<sub>8</sub> is hydrogen or CO-T<sub>9</sub>;

T<sub>9</sub> is alkyl or alkenyl;

where, in formula AIII,

n is 1 or 2 and

G<sub>1</sub>, if n = 1, is alkyl which is uninterrupted and unsubstituted or is interrupted by one or more O and/or substituted by one or more of the radicals OH, glycidyloxy, alkenoxy, COOH, COOR<sup>e</sup>, O-CO-R<sup>f</sup>, or is alkenyl, cycloalkyl, unsubstituted or OH-, Cl- or CH<sub>3</sub>-substituted phenylalkyl; or COR<sup>g</sup>; SO<sub>2</sub>-R<sup>h</sup>; CH<sub>2</sub>CH(OH)-R<sup>i</sup>; where R<sup>e</sup> is alkyl; alkenyl; hydroxyalkyl; alkyl or hydroxyalkyl interrupted by one or more O; cycloalkyl; benzyl; alkylphenyl; phenyl; phenylalkyl; furfuryl; or CH<sub>2</sub>CH(OH)-R<sup>j</sup>;

R<sup>f</sup>, R<sup>g</sup> independently of one another are alkyl, alkenyl or phenyl;

R<sup>h</sup> is alkyl, aryl or alkylaryl;

R<sup>i</sup> is aralkyl or CH<sub>2</sub>OR<sup>k</sup>;

R<sup>k</sup> is cyclohexyl, phenyl, tolyl or benzyl; and

G<sub>1</sub>, if n = 2, is alkylene; alkenylene; xylylene; alkylene or hydroxyalkylene interrupted by one or more O; hydroxyalkylene;

G<sub>2</sub> and G'<sub>2</sub> independently of one another are H, alkyl or OH;

G<sub>4</sub> and G'<sub>4</sub> independently of one another are H, alkyl, OH, alkoxy, halogen, and, if n = 1, OG<sub>1</sub>;

G<sub>3</sub> and G'<sub>3</sub> independently of one another are H, alkyl or halogen; and

where, in formula A V,

R<sub>101</sub> is H, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxy;

R<sub>102</sub> and R<sub>103</sub> independently of one another are H, halogen, OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxy;

R<sub>104</sub> is H, OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkyl; C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>8</sub>alkoxy.

18. A method of stabilizing organic material against damage by light, oxygen and heat, which comprises adding or applying to this material a compound of the formula I according to claim 1.

19. A method according to claim 18, in which the organic material is a photographic recording material.
20. The use of a compound of the formula I according to claim 1 for stabilizing organic material against damage by light, oxygen and/or heat.
21. The use according to claim 20 for protecting human and animal skin and hair against the damaging action of UV radiation.
22. A cosmetic preparation comprising one or more compounds of the formula I according to claim 1 with excipients or auxiliaries which are cosmetically compatible in terms of hair and skin cosmetics.
23. A cosmetic preparation according to claim 22 comprising from 0.25 to 5% by weight, based on the overall weight of the composition, of a UV absorber of the formula I according to claim 1 and additionally at least one skin- and hair-compatible auxiliary.
24. The use of a cosmetic hair preparation according to claim 22 for protecting the hair against ultraviolet radiation, wherein the said preparation is in the form of a shampoo, a lotion, a gel or an emulsion for rinsing, before or after shampooing, before or after dyeing or bleaching, before or after setting a permanent wave or a straightening operation, in the form of a lotion, a mousse or a gel for styling or treatment, in the form of a lotion, a mousse or a gel for brushing or for waving, in the form of a hair lacquer in the form of a composition for setting a permanent wave, for straightening, for dyeing or bleaching the hair.
25. A method of treating human hair for protection against the damaging action of UV radiation, which comprises treating the hair with a shampoo, a lotion, a gel or an emulsion for rinsing, before or after shampooing, before or after dyeing or bleaching, before or after setting a permanent wave or a straightening operation, with a lotion, a mousse or a gel for styling, with a lotion, a mousse or a gel for brushing or for waving, with a hair lacquer with a composition for setting a permanent wave, for straightening, for dyeing or bleaching the hair, characterized in that the shampoo, the lotion, the gel, the emulsion, the mousse,



the hair lacquer or the composition for permanent waving, straightening, dyeing or bleaching the hair comprises at least one UV absorber of the formula I according to claim 1.

26. 2,4,6-Tris(2'-hydroxy-4'-isopropyloxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine;  
2,4,6-tris(2'-hydroxy-4'-n-hexyloxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine;  
2,4,6-tris(2'-hydroxy-4'-n-heptyloxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine;  
2,4,6-tris(2'-hydroxy-4'-ethoxycarbonylmethoxyphenyl)-1,3,5-triazine.